

SAV

Study is like the heav'ns glorious sun,
That will not be deep search'd with *fancy* looks;
Small have continual plodders ever won,
Save bafe authority from others' books. *Shakespeare.*
And if thou hast the mettle of a king,
Being wrong'd as we are by this peevish town,
Turn thou the mouth of thy artillery,
As we will ours against these *fancy* walls. *Shakespeare. K. John.*
Power's first pedigree from force derives,
And calls to mind the old prerogatives
Of free-born man; and with a *fancy* eye
Searches the heart and soul of majesty. *Denham's Sophy.*
I lose my patience, when with *fancy* pride
By untun'd ears I hear his numbers try'd. *Roscommon.*
No *fancy* citizen shall dare
To strike a soldier, nor, when struck, resent
The wrong. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
Homer, to express a man both timorous and *fancy*, makes
use of a kind of point, namely, that he had the eyes of a dog,
but the heart of a deer. *Addison's Spectator.*
To SAVE. *v. a.* [*sauro, sauro, French; salvo, Latin.*]
1. To preserve from danger or destruction.
Let me die ere men can say God *save* the queen. *Shakespeare.*
One shall cry, yet cannot he answer, nor *save* him out of
his trouble. *Jf. xlvii. 7.*
A wond'rous ark,
To *save* himself and household from amidst
A world devote to universal wreck. *Milton.*
We may be confident whatever he does is intended for our
good, and whatever we interpret otherwise we can get nothing
by repining, nor *save* any thing by resisting. *Temple.*
The circling streams, once thought but pools of blood,
From dark oblivion Harvey's name shall *save*. *Dryden.*
2. To preserve finally from eternal death.
Whatever we read in Scripture concerning the endless
love and *saving* mercy which God sheweth towards his church,
the only proper subject thereof is this church. *Hooker.*
There are some that will be *saved*, and some that will be
damned. *Shakespeare.*
We are not of them who draw back unto perdition; but
of them that believe, to the *saving* of the soul. *Heb. x. 39.*
His merits *save* them. *Milton.*
He who feareth God, and worketh righteousness, and per-
severes in the faith and duties of our religion, shall certainly
be *saved*. *Rogers.*
3. Not to spend; to hinder from being spent.
With your cost you terminate the cause,
And *save* th' expense of long litigious laws,
Where suits are travers'd, and so little won,
That he who conquers is but last undone. *Dryden.*
4. To reserve or lay by.
He shall not feel quietness, he shall not *save* of that which
he desired. *Job xx. 20.*
5. To spare; to excuse.
Will you not speak to *save* a lady's blush? *Dryden.*
Our author *saves* me the comparison with tragedy. *Dryd.*
These finews are not so much unstrung,
To fail me when my master should be serv'd;
And when they are, then will I steal to death,
Silent and unobserv'd, to *save* his tears. *Dryd. Don Sebastian.*
6. To *save*; to reconcile.
How build, unbuild, contrive
To *save* appearances; how gird the sphere
With cutrick and eccentric. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*
7. To take or embrace opportunely, so as not to lose.
The same persons, who were chief confidents to Cromwell,
foreseeing a reformation, seized the castles in Ireland, just *saving*
the tide, and putting in a flock of merit sufficient. *Swift.*
To SAVE. *v. m.* To be cheap.
Basts ordnance *saveth* in the quantity of the material, and
in the charge of mounting and carriage. *Bacon's Phys. Rem.*
SAVE. *adv.* [This word, adverbially used, is, like *except*, origi-
nally the imperative of the verb.] Except; not including.
But being all defeated, *save* a few,
Rather than fly, or be captiv'd, herself she flew. *Fa. Qu.*
All the conspirators, *save* only he,
Did that they did in envy of great Caesar. *Shakespeare.*
He never put down a near servant, *save* only Stanley, the
lord chamberlain. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
How have I then with whom to hold converse,
Save with the creatures which I made? *Milton.*
SA'VEAIL. *n. f.* [*save and all.*] A small pan insert'd into a
candlestick to *save* the ends of candles.
SA'VEY. *n. f.* [from *save*.]
1. Pretensor; recusor.
They were manifestly acknowledged the *savers* of that
country. *Sidney.*
2. One who escapes loss, though without gain.
Laws of arms permit each injur'd man
To make himself a *saver* where he can. *Dryden.*
Who dares affirm this is no pious age,
When charity begins to tread the stage?

SAV

When actors, who at best are hardly *savers*,
Will give a night of benefit to weavers? *Swift.*
3. A good husband.
4. One who lays up and grows rich.
By nature far from profusion, and yet a greater spender than
a *saver*; for though he had such means to accumulate, yet his
garrisons and his scallings soaked his exchequer. *Wotton.*
SA'VIN. *n. f.* [*fabina, Latin; savin, fabin, Fr.*] A tree.
It hath compact, rigid, and prickly ever-green leaves; the
fruit is small, spherical, and warted; and the whole plant has
a very rank strong smell. The species are three, and com-
monly cultivated for medicinal use. *Miller.*
SA'VING. *adj.* [from *save*.]
1. Frugal; parsimonious; not lavish.
She loved money; for she was *saving*, and applied her for-
tune to pay John's clamorous debts. *Arbutnot. Hist. of J. Bull.*
Be *saving* of your candle. *Swift.*
2. Not turning to loss, though not gainful.
Silvio, finding his application unsuccessful, was resolved to
make a *saving* bargain; and since he could not get the widow's
estate, to recover what he had laid out of his own. *Addison.*
SA'VING. *adv.* [This is nothing more than a participle of the
verb *save* adverbially used.] With exception in favour of.
All this world's glory seemeth vain,
And all their shows but shadows, *saving* the. *Spenser.*
Such laws cannot be abrogated, *saving* only by whom they
were made; because the intent of them being known unto
none but the author, he alone can judge how long it is re-
quisite they should endure. *Hooker.*
Saving the reverence due to so great a man, I doubt not but
they did all creep out of their holes. *Ray on the Creation.*
SA'VING. *n. f.* [from *save*.]
1. Escape of expense; somewhat preserved from being spent.
It is a great *saving* in all such lights, if they can be made
as fair and right as others, and yet last longer. *Bacon.*
By reducing interest to four per cent, there was a consider-
able *saving* to the nation; but this year they give six. *Addison.*
2. Exception in favour.
Content not with those that are too strong for us, but still
with a *saving* to honesty; for integrity must be supported
against all violence. *L'Estrange.*
SA'VINGLY. *adv.* [from *saving*.] With parcimony.
SA'VINGNESS. *n. f.* [from *saving*.]
1. Parcimony; frugality.
2. Tendency to promote eternal salvation.
SA'VIOUR. *n. f.* [*sauro, Latin.*] Redeemer; he that has
saved mankind from eternal death.
So judg'd he man, both judge and *Saviour* sent. *Milton.*
However consonant to reason his precepts appeared, no-
thing could have tempted men to acknowledge him as their
God and *Saviour*, but their being firmly persuaded of the mi-
racles he wrought. *Addison.*
To SA'VINTER. *v. n.* [*aller à la sainte terre*, from idle people who
roved about the country, and asked charity under pretence of
going *à la sainte terre*, to the holy land; or *saint terre*, as
having no settled home.] To wander about idly; to
loiter; to linger.
The cormorant is still *sauvintering* by the sea-side, to see if he
can find any of his brags cast up. *L'Estrange.*
Tell me, why *sauvintering* thus from place to place
I meet thee? *Dryden's Juvenal.*
Though putting the mind upon an unusual stretch that may
discourage, ought to be avoided; yet this must not run it into
a lazy *sauvintering* about ordinary things. *Locke.*
Yourself look after him, to cure his *sauvintering* at his busi-
ness. *Locke.*
If men were weaned from their *sauvintering* humour, wherein
they let a good part of their lives run uselessly away, they
would acquire skill in hundreds of things. *Locke.*
So the young 'quire, when first he comes
From country school to Will's or Tom's,
Without one notion of his own,
He *sauvinter* wildly up and down. *Prior.*
The brainless stripling
Spells uncouth Latin, and pretends to Greek;
A *sauvinter* tribe! such born to wide estates,
With yea and no in senates hold debates. *Tickel.*
Here *sauvintering* 'prentices o'er Otway weep.
Led by my hand, he *sauvinter*d Europe round,
And gather'd ev'ry vice. *Dunciad.*
SA'VOURY. *n. f.* [*savore, French; satureia, Latin.*] A plant.
It is of the verticillate kind, with a labiate flower, whose
upper lip or crest is divided into two parts; but the lower lip
or beard is divided into three parts, the middle part being cre-
nated: these flowers are produced from the wings of the leaves
in a loose order, and not in whorles or spikes, as are most of
this tribe of plants. *Miller.*
SA'VOUR. *n. f.* [*savour, French.*]
1. A scent; odour.
What *savour* is better, if physick be true,
For places infected, than wormwood and rue? *Tyfler.*
Benzoe calls its smell a tartarous and hellish *savour*. *Tura.*

SAW

Turn then my freshest reputation to
A *savour* that may strike the dullest nostril? *Shakespeare.*
I smell sweet *savours*, and I feel soft things. *Shakespeare.*
That Jews stink naturally, that is, that there is in their
race an evil *savour*, is a received opinion we know not how
to admit. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
Truffles, which have an excellent oil, and a volatile salt of
a grateful *savour*, are heating. *Arbutnot on Dict.*
2. Taste; power of affecting the palate.
I taste
The *savour* of death from all things. *Milton.*
A direct influence from the sun gives fruit a better *savour*
and a greater worth. *South.*
To SA'VOUR. *v. n.* [*savourer, Fr. from the noun.*]
1. To have any particular smell or taste.
2. To betoken; to have an appearance or taste of something.
This ripping of ancestors is very pleasing, and savoureth of
good conceit and some reading. *Spenser on Ireland.*
The duke's answers to his attachments are very diligently
and civilly couched; and though his heart was big, yet they all
savour of an humble spirit. *Wotton.*
If 'twere a secret that concern'd my life,
This boldness might become thee;
But such unnecessary rudeness *savours*
Of some design. *Denham's Sophy.*
I have rejected every thing that *savours* of party. *Addison.*
To SA'VOUR. *v. a.*
1. To like.
Wisdom and goodness to the vile seem vile;
Filth *savours* but themselves. *Shakespeare.*
2. To exhibit taste of.
Thou *savour'st* not the things that be of God. *Gospel.*
That *savours* only of rancour and pride. *Milton.*
SA'VOURILY. *adv.* [from *savoury*.]
1. With gust; with appetite.
The collation he fell to very *savourily*. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
This must be some English renegade, he talks so *savourily*
of toasting. *Dryd. Don Sebastian.*
2. With a pleasing relish.
There's a dearth of wit in this dull town,
When silly plays to *savoury* go down. *Dryden.*
SA'VOURINESS. *n. f.* [from *savoury*.]
1. Taste pleasing and piquant.
2. Pleasing smell.
SA'VOURY. *adj.* [*savourus, Fr. from savour.*]
1. Pleading to the smell.
The pleasant *savoury* smell
So quicken'd appetite, that I
Could not but taste! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
From the boughs a *savoury* odour blown,
Grateful to appetite! more pleas'd my sense
Than smell of sweetest fennel, or the tears
Of ewe, or goat, dropping with milk at ev'n. *Milton.*
2. Piquant to the taste.
Savoury meat, such as my father loveth.
The *savoury* pulp they chew. *Gen.*
SAVOY. *n. f.* [*braffica subulica, Latin.*] A sort of colwort.
SA'USAGE. *n. f.* [*sauisse, French; salsum, Latin.*] A roll or
ball made commonly of pork or veal, and sometimes of beef,
minced very small, with salt and spice; sometimes it is stuffed
into the guts of fowls, and sometimes only rolled in flower.
SAW. The preterite of *see*.
I never *saw* till now
Sight more detestable. *Milton.*
SAW. *n. f.* [*sawe, Danish; paza, or rige, Saxon; seie, Fr.*]
1. A dentated instrument, by the attrition of which wood or
metal is cut.
The teeth are filed to an angle, pointing towards the end of
the *saw*, and not towards the handle of the *saw*, or straight
between the handle and end; because the *saw* is designed to
act only in its progress forwards, a man having in that more
strength than he can have in drawing back his *saw*, and there-
fore when he draws it back, he bears it lightly off the unawed
stuff, which enables him the longer to continue his several
progressions of the *saw*. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*
The roach is a leather-mouth'd fish, and has *saw* like teeth
in his throat. *Walton's Angler.*
Then *saws* were tooth'd, and founding axes made. *Dryd.*
If they cannot cut,
His *saws* are toothless, and his hatchets lead. *Pepe.*
2. [Saxo, Sax. *saeghe, Dut.*] A saying; a sentence; a proverb.
Good kings, that must approve the common *saw*:
Thou out of heaven's benediction com'st
To the warm sun! *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
From the table of my memory
I'll wipe away all *saws* of books. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
His weapons, holy *saws* of sacred writ;
His study in his tilt-yard. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
Strict age and four severity,
With their grave *saws* in slumber lie. *Milton.*
To SAW. part. *sawed* and *sawn*. [*scie, French; from the noun.*]
To cut timber or other matter with a *saw*.
They were stoned, they were *sawn* asunder. *Heb. xi. 37.*

SAY

A carpenter, after he hath *sawn* down a tree, and wrought
it handiely, sets it in a wall. *Wisd. xiii. 11.*
It is an inefficiency, from a swift motion, such as that of
running, thrashing, or *sawing*. *Ray on the Creation.*
If I cut my finger, I shall as certainly feel pain as if my soul
was co-extended with the limb, and had a piece of it *sawn*
through. *Collier.*
Master-workmen, when they direct any of their underlings
to *saw* a piece of stuff, have several phrases for the *sawing* of
it: they seldom say, *saw* the piece of stuff; but, draw the *saw*
through it; give the piece of stuff a kerf. *Moxon.*
It is the carpenters work to hew the timber, *saw* it out, and
frame it. *Mortimer.*
SA'WDUST. *n. f.* [*saw and dust.*] Dust made by the attrition
of the saw.
If the membrane be fouled by the *sawdust* of the bone,
wipe it off with a sponge. *Wise man's Surgery.*
Rotten *sawdust*, mixed with earth, enriches it very much.
Mortimer's Husbandry.
SA'WFISH. *n. f.* [*saw and fish.*] A sort of fish. *Aristotle.*
SA'WPIE. *n. f.* [*saw and pie.*] Pie over which timber is laid
to be *sawn* by two men.
Let them from forth a *sawpit* rush at once
With some diffused song. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*
They colour it by laying it in a *sawpit* that hath oak *saw-*
dust therein. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
SAW-WORT. *n. f.* [*serratula, Latin.*] A plant.
It hath a flosculous flower, consisting of several florets di-
vided into many parts, resting on the embryo, and contained
in a scaly empalement, like the greater centaury, from which
this differs in having smaller heads, and from the knapweed in
having the borders of the leaves cut into small sharp segments,
resembling the teeth of a *saw*. *Miller.*
SAW-WREST. *n. f.* [*saw and wrest.*] A sort of tool.
With the *saw-wrest* they set the teeth of the *saw*; that is,
they put one of the notches of the wrest between the first two
teeth on the blade of the *saw*, and then turn the handle hori-
zontally a little about upon the notch towards the end of the
saw; and that at once turns the first tooth somewhat towards
you, and the second tooth from you. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*
SA'WYER. } *n. f.* [*scieur, French; from saw.*] One whose trade
SA'WYER. } is to *saw* timber into boards or beams.
The pit-*saw* is used by joiners, when what they have to do
may be as soon done at home as send it to the *sawyers*. *Moxon.*
SA'XIFRAGE. *n. f.* [*saxifraga, Fr. saxifraga Lat.*] A plant.
The flower consists of several leaves placed orbicularly,
which expand in form of a rose, out of whose multilid flower-
cup rises the pointal, which commonly ends in two horns, and
afterward turns, together with the flower-cup, into a roundish
fruit, which has likewise two horns and two cells, which are
full of small seeds. *Miller.*
Saxifrage, quasi saxum frangens, to break the stone, is ap-
plicable to any thing having this property; but is a term most
commonly given to a plant, from an opinion of its medicinal
virtues to this effect. *Quincy.*
SA'XIFRAGE Meadow. *n. f.* [*solanum, Latin.*] A plant.
It hath a rose and umbellated flower, consisting of several
leaves placed circularly, and resting upon the empalement,
which afterward becomes a fruit composed of two short chan-
nelled seeds.
SA'XIFRAGOUS. *adj.* [*saxum and frago, Latin.*] Dissolvent of
the stone.
Because goat's blood was found an excellent medicine for the
stone, it might be conceived to be able to break a diamond; and
so it came to be ordered that the goats should be fed on *saxi-*
fragous herbs, and such as are conceived of power to break
the stone. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
To SAY. *v. a.* preter. *said*. [*secgan, Saxon; seggen, Dutch.*]
1. To speak; to utter in words; to tell.
Say it out, Diggon, for whatever it might;
For nought but well mought him betights,
He is so meek. *Spenser.*
In this slumbrv agitation what have you heard her *say*? *Shak.*
Speak unto Solomon; for he will not *say* thee nay. 1 Kings.
2. To allege.
After all can be *said* against a thing, this will still be true,
that many things possibly are, which we know not of. *Tillet.*
In vain shall we attempt to justify ourselves, as the rich
young man in the gospel did, by appealing to the great duties
of the law; unless we can *say* somewhat more, even that
we have been liberal in our distributions to the poor. *Atterbury.*
3. To tell in any manner.
With flying speed, and seeming great pretence,
Came messenger with letters which his message *said*. *F. Qu.*
To SAY. *v. n.*
1. To speak; to pronounce; to utter.
He *said* moreover, I have somewhat to *say* unto thee; and
the *said*, *say* on. *1 Kings ii. 14.*
Say nothing to any man, but go thy way. *Mat. i. 44.*
To the others he *said*, go ye after him. *Exek. ix. 5.*
The council-table and star-chamber hold, as Theophrastus
said of the Athenians, for honourable that which pleased, and
for just that which profited. *Clarendon.*
The